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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.  
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower.  
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*  
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin throws  
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Pan.*  
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.  
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;  
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*  
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,  
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*  
Reckless anxiety, forlorn despair,  
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispenf.*  
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*geezan*, Saxon; *fagen*, German.]  
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.  
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,  
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.  
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,  
But only by the cars engag'd;  
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,  
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
3. To succeed; to hit.  
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,  
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.  
FADGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*  
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.  
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,  
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*  
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [*from fag and end*.]  
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.  
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.  
In the world's fage'nd  
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*  
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the  
fage'nd of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those  
who go before them. *Cellier of Ervy.*  
FAGOT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]  
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.  
About the pile of fagots, sticks and hay,  
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Spare for no fagots, let there be enow;  
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Mitres or fagots have been the rewards of different persons,  
according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or  
not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.  
The black prince filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as  
the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addis. Spectator.*  
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really  
existing.  
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To tie up; to bundle  
together.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But fagoted his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
To FA'LL. *v. n.* [*faller*, French; *faul*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]  
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short;  
not to be equal to demand or use.  
The waters fall from the sea, and the flood decayeth and  
drieth up. *Job xiv. 11.*  
Where the credit and money fail, barter alone must  
do. *Locke.*  
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.  
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fall  
from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*  
Let there not fall from the house of Joab one that hath an  
issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*  
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.  
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,  
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the remembrance of his grief should fall. *Addison.*  
4. To die; to lose life.  
Had the king in his last sickness fail'd,  
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall  
fall down, and they all shall fall together. *If. xxxi. 3.*  
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resis-  
tance.  
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should fail  
before me. *If. lii. 16.*

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.  
Mine eyes fail. *Pf. cxix. 32.*  
I perceive  
Thy mortal fight to fall: objects divine  
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.  
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable,  
but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*  
This jest was first of th' other house's making,  
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking. *Dryden.*  
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we  
meet with in the sciences, seldom fails to carry us through  
them. *Locke.*  
He does not remember whether every grain came up or  
not; but he thinks that very few fail'd. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.  
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I fail  
Of the right casket, never in my life  
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
In difficulties of state, the true reason of failing proceeds  
from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*  
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philoso-  
pher's stone, have fail'd in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*  
9. To be deficient in duty.  
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as  
you fail of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.  
*Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
To FAIL. *v. a.*  
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.  
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when for-  
tune fails them. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;  
But little may such guile thee now avail.  
If wanted force and fortune do not much me fail. *Fai. Qu.*  
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,  
mens hearts failing them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*  
Her heart fail'd her, and she would fain have compounded  
for her life. *L'Estrange.*  
He presumes upon his parts that they will not fail him at  
time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any  
provision beforehand. *Locke.*  
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.  
Since nature fails us in no needful thing,  
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*  
3. To omit; not to perform.  
The inventive god who never fails his part,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*  
4. To be wanting to.  
There shall not fail thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*  
FAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Misfortune; mis; unsuccessfulness.  
2. Omission; non-performance.  
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the fail  
Of any point in't shall not only be  
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*  
He will without fail drive out from before you the Ca-  
naanites. *Job iii. 10.*  
3. Deficiency; want.  
4. Death; extinction.  
How grounded he his title to the crown  
Upon our fail? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [*from fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults  
not atrocious; lapse.  
Besides what failings may be in the matter, even in the  
expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*  
To failings mild, but zealous for desert;  
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*  
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many  
conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and  
many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*  
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [*from fail*.]  
1. Deficiency; cessation.  
There must have been an universal failure and want of  
springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*  
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.  
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his  
remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and  
not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be  
surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to  
a little inadvertency and failure of memory. *South's Sermons.*  
3. A lapse; a slight fault.  
FA'LN. *adj.* [*faegn*, Saxon.]  
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scot-  
land in this sense.  
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,  
Wherein her face she often view'd fain. *Fairy Queen.*  
My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee, and so will my  
soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*  
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to  
have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in  
some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was fain to do this*, would  
equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was un-  
derstood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear*  
of worse. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early  
lost.]  
Every weight to shroud it did constrain,  
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were fain.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.*  
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will  
study to know, shall be also fain to believe. *Hooker, b. v.*  
I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me  
to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there were none  
so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was fain to  
humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
The learned Castilio was fain to make trenchers at Balle,  
to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*  
FA'IN. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Gladly; very desirously; ac-  
cording to earnest wishes.  
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre  
of barren ground: I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*  
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame  
I long have stifled, and would fain conceal. *Addison's Cato.*  
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,  
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*  
The plebeians would fain have a law enacted to lay all mens  
rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*  
To FA'IN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wish; to desire fondly.  
Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,  
Whole sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*  
To FAINT. *v. n.* [*fainer*, French.]  
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.  
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon  
them, faint before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*  
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and sense-  
less.  
Their young children were out of heart, and their women  
and young men faint'd for thirst, and fell down in the streets. *Judith vii. 22.*  
We are ready to faint with fasting. *1 Mac. iii. 17.*  
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she fainted away,  
and fell down as dead. *Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.*  
3. To grow feeble.  
They will stand in their order, and never faint in their  
watches. *Ecclesi. xliii. 10.*  
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong,  
and if the success follow not speedily it will faint and lose  
strength. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 953.*  
4. To sink into dejection.  
Left they faint  
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 108.*  
To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A  
word little in use.  
It faints me  
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]  
1. Languid; weak; feeble.  
In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhaled  
by heat or compress'd by cold, are rendered faint and slug-  
gish. *Temple.*  
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.  
The blue compared with these is a faint and dark colour,  
and the indigo and violet are much darker and fainter. *Newton.*  
The length of the image I measured from the faintest  
and utmost red at one end, to the faintest and utmost blue at the  
other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*  
From her naked limbs of glowing white,  
In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*  
3. Not loud; not piercing.  
The pump after this being employed from time to time,  
the sound grew fainter and fainter. *Boyle.*  
4. Feeble of body.  
Two neighbouring shepherds, faint with thirst, stood at  
the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*  
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.  
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*  
Our faint Egyptians pray for Antony;  
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*  
6. Dejected; depressed.  
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against him-  
self, left ye be wearied and faint in your minds. *Hebr. xii. 3.*  
7. Not vigorous; not active.  
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the faint  
prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil go-  
vernment. *Davies on Ireland.*  
FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint and heart*.] Cowardly; timo-  
rous; dejected; easily depressed.  
Fear not, neither be fainthearted for the two tails of these  
smoking firebrands. *If. vii. 4.*  
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors  
to take the city, or else there as fainthearted cowards to end  
their days. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late fainthearted rout,  
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,  
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,  
From bloody fray of knight and bear,  
Took heart again and fac'd about,  
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*  
Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches,  
Mongrels in faction; poor fainthearted traitors. *Addis. Cato.*  
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [*from fainthearted*.] Timorously;  
in a cowardly manner.  
FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from fainthearted*.] Cowardice;  
timorousness; want of courage.  
FAINTING. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss  
of animal motion.  
These faintings her physicians suspect to proceed from con-  
fusions. *Wise's Surgery.*  
FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Weakness in a slight  
degree; incipient debility.  
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres;  
whence proceeds the sensation of faintness and debility in a  
hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
FAINTLING. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.  
A burlesque or low word.  
There's no having patience, thou art such a faintling filly  
creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
FAINTLY. *adv.* [*from faint*.]  
1. Feebly; languidly.  
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,  
Will faintly burn; but then it longer lasts:  
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,  
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*  
2. Not in bright colours.  
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;  
The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*  
3. Without force of representation.  
I have told you what I have seen and heard but faintly;  
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
An obscure and confused idea represents the object so  
faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*  
4. Without strength of body.  
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey,  
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden.*  
5. Not vigorously; not actively.  
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,  
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.  
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;  
Yet faintly 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
He faintly now declines the fatal strife;  
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*  
FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.]  
1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.  
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant  
doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing  
faintness begin to stand. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*  
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a  
general languishing and faintness of spirits, which made him  
think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*  
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.  
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the coun-  
sels laid for the reformation, or of faintness in following and  
effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of  
God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
3. Timorousness; dejection.  
The paleness of this flow'r  
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shak. Ham. VI.*  
FAINTLY. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debi-  
litated; enfeebled.  
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,  
The faint root can take no steady hold. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:  
The faint knights were scorch'd, and knew not where  
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*  
FAIR. *adj.* [*faegen*, Saxon; *fair*, Danish.]  
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. Fair seems in the  
common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to wo-  
men, to the beauty of the face.  
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*  
My decay'd fair,  
A funny look of his will soon repair. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*  
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.  
I never yet saw man,  
But she would spell him backward; if fair fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,  
Made a foul blot. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians  
are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the  
Northern people large, and fair complexioned. *Hale.*